A STUDY OF CYBERPSYCHOLOGICAL BEHAVIOURS AMONG GIRLS STUDYING IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES

A Research proposal submitted to Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded for the partial fulfilment of Doctoral degree in subject Education under the faculty of Interdisciplinary studies

Researcher

NIKAM DEEPMALA ARUN

Guide

Dr. GADEGAONKAR SARITA NAGORAO

SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL SCIENCE
SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANDED

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INTRODUCTION:

Cyberpsychology is one of the most trust areas of research in the world of digital divide and associated with the emerging technology. It is newest branch of psychology which mainly targets changes that brings by the new technologies in the human life. The word cyber came from the cyberspace and the cyberspace has bright and dark side. The effect of these sides are positively studied by the branch of applied psychology is known as cyberpsychology. Cyberpsychology is a scientific interdisciplinary domain that focuses on the psychological phenomena which emerge as a result of the human interaction with digital technology, particularly the internet (BPS,2019). The cyberpsychology is the matter of great concern in the academic community of the world. Cyberpsychology emphasises the study of human interactions with the Internet, mobile computing, mobile phones, games consoles, virtual reality, artificial intelligence, and any other technology which has demonstrated an ability to alter human behaviour. It also considers how humans interact with each other in these environments, and considers the impact of evolving trends, such as technological convergence and the digital divide, on individuals.

Cyberpsychology itself study the mind and behaviour of an individual in relation with emerging technology. Vanshika Ahuja and Shirin Alavi (2017) classified individual personalities into the 5 categories of Expressive, Impatient, Connected, Impersonal, and Knowledgeable on the basis of their social media activity. Kyriaki G. Giota & George Kleftaras (2013) studied the role of personality and depression in problematic use of social networking sites in Greece and found Problematic social networking sites usage is significantly and positively related to depression and Neuroticism, while negatively associated with Agreeableness. However, problematic use of social networking sites is not related to Conscientiousness, Openness to Experience and Extraversion, although the latter was found to be negatively associated with depression. Collectively, personality variables, depression and daily average usage account for

about 33% of the variance in predicting problematic social networking sites usage. In contrast to previous research findings, age and gender are not found to be related to either problematic social networking sites usage or depressive symptomatology. However, place of residence is associated with Neuroticism and Problematic Use, with participants from rural areas exhibiting higher scores than participants from urban areas. Finally, Neuroticism and the average daily use of SNS have been proven to be good predictors of problematic social networking sites usage. Personality, depressive symptomatology and socio-demographic factors relate to the way Social Networking Sites are being used. The easy access to the technology and internet most of the time leads to cyber victimization and find adjustment difficulties.

The cybercrime scenario of india revealed that Bengaluru registered the most number of cybercrime cases in 2018. The country's technology capital saw a whopping 5,035 FIRs registered at the lone cybercrime police station in the city. A city-wise comparison of cybercrime cases indicates the figure is a lot more than in other big cities in the country. As per a written reply in the Maharashtra Assembly by chief minister Devendra Fadnavis, 2,945 cases were registered in the state till September 2018 and most of them were in Mumbai. This is serious situation and day by day it is gripping firmly. We all are well aware of Payal Tadvi case and even anybody googled online game Player Unknown's Battle Ground (*PUBG*) so many suicide stories appeared on the screen. On the other hand there are so many success stories too. It is important to highlight all these equally to behave positively in the cyberspace. Therefore it is necessary to study the cyberpsychological behaviours of girls studying in Higher Education Institutes in context to the health anxiety, addiction, cyberstalking and the creative applications of the internet.

NEED OF THE RESEARCH

The digital technology invaded all the parts of human life, thus an individual knowingly and unknowingly becomes the victim of it as well as technologies especially internet has become

the easiest solution to coup the day today problems. Therefore how the girls studying in the higher education tackle these issues need to be identified. The Cyberpsychology is the one of the thrust area of research in India as far as the education subject is concern. The girls are the soft targets of digital victimization, therefore it is necessary why and how girls become prone to such incidents. The reaction to the health anxiety related issues, internet addictions and cyber stalking need to be indentified before it becoming worse.

IMPORTANCE OF THE RESEARCH

This kind of research has not been done in India and especially in Marathwada region of Maharashtra. This research will highlight the cyberpsychological behaviour among the girls studying in the higher educational institutes. This research will enable to find out support mechanism to tackle cyberpsychological behaviours among the girls. This research will help to create space for the girls to express their views on their cyberpsychological behaviours as well as for the pleasant and unpleasant experiences that they have came across in their past. This research will open up the channel for cyberpsychological research in the fields of educational research of India.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study of cyberpsychological behaviours among girls studying in higher educational institutes

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Cyberpsychological behaviours: The health anxiety, mobile internet addiction, cyberstalking and creative use of internet are termed as a cyberpsychological behaviours in this study.

Girls: The female candidates pursuing education in the university, medical colleges and engineering colleges are termed as girls.

Higher educational institutes: The University, Medical colleges and engineering colleges of Marathwada region are termed as higher educational institutes.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

1. To study the health anxiety of girls studying in higher educational institutes of Marathwada region.
2. To investigate mobile internet addiction among the girls studying in higher educational institutes of Marathwada region.
3. To investigate the cyber stalking incidents among girls studying in higher educational institutes of Marathwada region.
4. To find out the creative applications of internet by the girls studying in higher educational institutes of Marathwada region.
5. To suggest recommendation to coup unpleasant cyberpsychological incidents and boost the creative applications of the internet.

ASSUMPTIONS OF THE RESEARCH

1. The relationships of cyber victimization to depression and anxiety were moderated by teacher mediation for Chinese adolescents, whereas this pattern was not found for American adolescents. On the other hand, friend mediation moderated the relationship of cyber victimization to depression and anxiety for American adolescents, but not for Chinese adolescents. **(Wright, M. F., 2015).**
2. An analogue of school bullying, cyberbullying can be very harmful, especially to those among whom cyberbullying is the most prevalent—children and early adolescents **(Cappadocia, Craig & Pepler, 2013; Wade & Beran, 2011).**

3. The majority of young people are not especially eager to share their creative productions on the internet, some of the teens studied had a strong interest in creative media production and online activities. **Kupiainen, R. (2013).**

HYPOTHESIS OF THE RESEARCH

1. The girls studying in higher educational institutes has higher level of health anxiety.
2. The internet addiction is prone cyberpychological behaviour among the girls studying in higher educational institutes.
3. There is no way out for cyberstalking among the girls studying in higher educational institutes.
4. The creative applications of internet is unnoticed by the girls studying in higher educational institutes.

NULL HYPOTHESIS

1. There is no significant relationship between among girls studying in University, medical and engineering colleges of Marathwada for the health anxiety.
2. There is no significant relationship between among girls studying in University, medical and engineering colleges of Marathwada for the mobile internet addiction.
3. There is no significant relationship between among girls studying in University, medical and engineering colleges of Marathwada for the cyberstalking.
4. There is no significant relationship between among girls studying in Univerity, medical and engineering colleges of Marathwada for the creative applications of the internet.

SCOPE

1. This research covers the four cyberpsychological aspects viz. Health anxiety, mobile internet addiction, cyberstalking and creative applications of the internet.

2. The target area for the data collection will be the Marathwada region.
3. The University, medical colleges and engineering colleges will be covered as a higher educational institutes.
4. This research will be completed during year 2019-2022.

LIMITATIONS

1. This research will be limited to the four cyberpsychological aspect.
2. The research area limited to the University campus, medical and engineering colleges of Marathwada region for the collection of data.
3. The time frame of this research will be 2019-2022.
4. The data collection from the female gender.

DELIMITATIONS

1. This study will be delimited to the 900 girl's students studying in the University campus, medical and engineering colleges of Marathwada region for the collection of data.
2. The researcher will not have control on the responses of the respondent.
3. The researcher will try to develop the data collection tool if not then culture fare tool will be used for the collection of data.

CHAPTERIZATION

Chapter I: Introduction

Chapter II: Review of related literature and researches

Chapter III: Research methodology

Chapter IV: Analysis and interpretation of data

Chapter V: Summary, findings, conclusions and topics for further study

References

Appendices

RESEARCH METHODS:

Mixed research method will be adopted for the conduct of this research as the nature of data will qualitative as well as quantitative.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY:

The sample of the study will be targeting 900 girls studying from higher education institutes of Marathwada region. The sample of the study will be the 300 girls studying in University campus, 300 girls studying in Engineering college and 300 girls studying in medical colleges. The incidental and purposive sampling techniques will be used to select the sample of the study.

TOOLS OF THE STUDY:

The health anxiety scale, mobile internet addiction inventory, cyberstalking questionnaire and creative use of internet interview schedule will be developed and standardized or culture fare tests used by the researcher.

STATISTICAL TOOLS OF THE STUDY

The descriptive and inferential statistical methods will be used to treat collected data. It includes percentage, mean, SD, ‘t’test and ANOVA.

TIME TABLE

Sr. No.	Schedule	Duration
1.	Research proposal submission and topic finalization by the RRC	April 2019-July 2019
2.	Ph.D. admission related formalities will be completed	August 2019
3.	The review of related literature and researches	August 2019- January 2020
4.	Discussion with the experts in the fields of educational research and cyberpsychology	September 2019- January 2020
5.	Tools preparation and standardization	February 2020 –October 2020
6.	Pilot experimentation	November 2020-December 2020
7.	Paper reading in the conferences	January 2020-December 2020
8.	Data collection	January 2021- December 2021
9.	Analysis of data	January 2022
10.	Result and conclusion	February 2022
11.	Pre viva voce and correcting the mistakes and submitted the same to the University	March 2022
12.	Thesis writing and correcting the mistakes	March 2022-June 2022
13.	Thesis submission	June 2022

BUDGET

Sr. No.	Particular	Amount
1.	Books and journals	20000/-
2.	Typing and binding	15000/-
3.	Travel expenses	25000/-
4.	Ph.D. course fee	40000/-
5.	Xeroxing	10000/-

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Dr. SARITA N. GADEGAONKAR
RESEARCH GUIDE

Mrs. DEEPMALA ARUN NIKAM
RESEARCH SCHOLAR